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# 1982

## Census of Construction Industries

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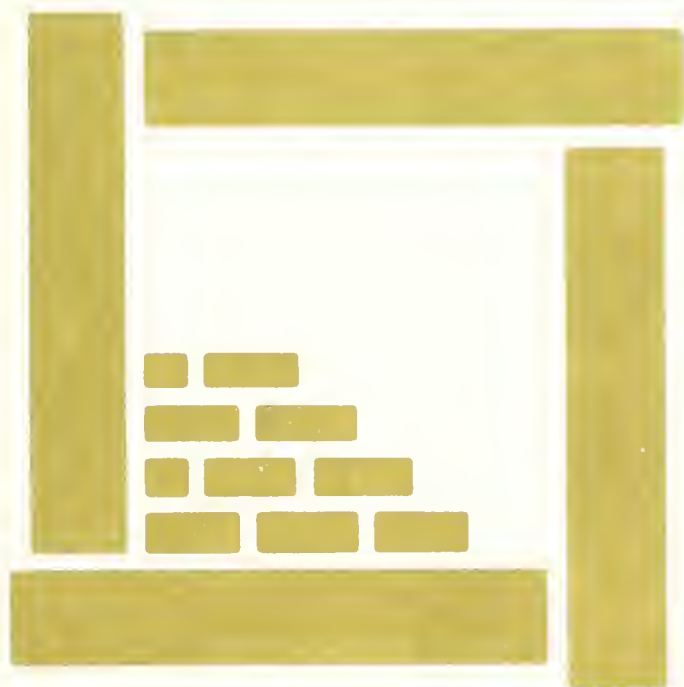
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INDUSTRY SERIES

### Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1743

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The publications  
from the 1982 Economic and  
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated  
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,  
Associate Director for Economic Fields.  
During her career at the Bureau of the  
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually  
directed efforts to improve  
the timeliness and accuracy of  
economic statistics.

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FINAL REPORT  
INDUSTRY SERIES

# 1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28  
Changed October 1986

## CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



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# **1982**

## **Census of Construction Industries**

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CC82-I-15

INDUSTRY SERIES

### **Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors**

Industry 1743

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Issued December 1984



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Malcolm Baldrige**, Secretary  
**Clarence J. Brown**, Deputy Secretary  
**Sidney Jones**, Under Secretary for  
Economic Affairs

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**John G. Keane**,  
Director

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Economic and Agriculture Censuses

## CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries. Primary direction of the program was performed by **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields (until May 1983), **Charles A. Waite**, her successor, and **Michael G. Farrell**, Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (until August 1984), and **John H. Berry**, his successor.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of **Leonora M. Gross**, Chief. **Alan I. Blum**, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

**A. William Visnansky** supervised the preparation of this report. **Barbara J. Hadden**, **Edward R. Glover**, **Otto G. Ricci**, **Marie Rustin-Sanhueza**, and **Shirley M. Baker** made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

The computer processing system was developed and coordinated under the direction of **Barbara M. Walter**. **Richard W. Swartz** made significant contributions to the planning and development of the computer programs, and **Herbert S. Isham** was responsible for the implementation of those programs. The computer programs were also developed and written by **John Sibley**, **Clifford Jordan**, **Linda M. Mersch**, **Adele Cerrelli**, and **Dan G. Sansbury**. **Mary D. Brady** was responsible for most of the data preparation specifications and procedures. **Matthew R. Golas** was responsible for the coordination with the Computer Services Division. **Johnnye Pringle** was responsible for production control of the computer processing. Under the direction of **Jesse Pollock**, **Edward K. Ricketts** and **Dennis K. Duke** developed the sampling plans, some computer processing specifications, and quality control procedures.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, **W. Joel Richardson**, Chief.

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Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief (until February 1984), and **John I. Halterman**, his successor.

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## ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications<sup>1</sup> (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

## USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

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<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.



State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

## **AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES**

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

## **METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED**

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

## **CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION**

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.<sup>1</sup> This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

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<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

**Contract construction**—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

**Construction on their own account, for sale**—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

**Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries**—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.



Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

## ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

## SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

### Employer Firms

**Developing the sampling frame for employer firms**—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.



For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

**Selecting the employer sample**—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

**Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data**—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where:  $x'_c$  is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

$x_i$  is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

$p_i$  is the selection probability of that firm.

$n_c$  is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

**Reliability of employer statistics**—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for



establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

## Nonemployer Firms

**General**—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

**Qualifications to the nonemployer data**—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

## CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

## DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

## GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

## DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is



defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

## SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

## RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

## COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- \* Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- \*\* All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ± Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

# Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction <sup>1</sup>	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
End of year—total . . . . .	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures . . . . .	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Communication services, payments for . . . . .	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number . . . . .	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March . . . . .	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures . . . . .	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year . . . . .	2					
Number in business during the year . . . . .	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total . . . . .	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly . . . . .	2, 9	9				
Inventories . . . . .	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees . . . . .	2					
Annual:						
All employees . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers . . . . .	1, 2	1				
Other employees . . . . .	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for . . . . .	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages . . . . .	12					
Proprietors and working partners . . . . .	2					
Ratios, State . . . . .	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts . . . . .	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total . . . . .	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others . . . . .	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2					
Net construction receipts . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment . . . . .	2					
For structures . . . . .	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities . . . . .	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment . . . . .	2					
Storage capacity for fuels <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

<sup>1</sup>Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

<sup>2</sup>Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

<sup>3</sup>Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.





# Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in setting and installing ceramic tile, marble, and mosaic, and in mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the site of construction. This industry also includes contractors engaged in fresco work and mantel work. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.<sup>1</sup>

During 1982, there were 3,890 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.<sup>2</sup> All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$1,211 million, of which \$1,191 million were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$32.6 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$1.2 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$666 million. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$488 million for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$24.5 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and

lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 16 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 68 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 14 percent from 1977 to a total of 25 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$384 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 7.4 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 8.2 million hours.

Payments of \$69.3 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 1,400 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

<sup>2</sup>Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.



**Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States .....	3 890	25 434	21 695	383 985	306 334	31 072	1 190 627	1 158 013
Alabama .....	50	242	210	2 926	2 310	320	10 209	9 942
Alaska .....	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)
Arizona .....	111	806	680	8 038	6 041	794	25 686	25 342
Arkansas .....	18	*95	*83	*1 148	*977	*219	*3 499	*3 469
California .....	665	3 601	3 004	67 029	51 851	3 880	192 111	188 422
Colorado .....	32	298	259	6 347	5 313	412	18 504	18 248
Connecticut .....	41	167	148	2 885	2 541	249	9 639	9 504
Delaware .....	11	61	45	1 192	748	77	3 078	2 888
District of Columbia .....	*2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida .....	438	2 465	2 149	30 750	24 597	3 285	101 768	98 273
Georgia .....	91	622	578	8 095	7 025	741	28 640	28 257
Hawaii .....	25	184	159	3 888	3 002	254	10 889	(D)
Idaho .....	*21	*21	*21	*83	*83	(S)	*509	*489
Illinois .....	92	1 533	1 331	22 926	19 951	1 519	65 156	64 050
Indiana .....	42	259	205	4 321	3 396	311	12 265	11 781
Iowa .....	16	66	54	1 140	876	73	3 939	3 788
Kansas .....	*17	*47	*45	*605	*525	*59	*2 110	*1 997
Kentucky .....	40	211	191	2 810	2 358	236	8 964	8 915
Louisiana .....	74	782	686	10 994	8 700	1 004	31 246	30 380
Maine .....	*6	*38	*24	*714	*507	*54	*2 234	*2 193
Maryland .....	69	359	299	5 693	4 510	524	17 917	17 412
Massachusetts .....	84	531	428	8 418	6 567	689	28 600	26 999
Michigan .....	121	515	415	9 374	7 710	594	28 460	27 768
Minnesota .....	57	331	277	6 814	5 426	382	19 763	19 596
Mississippi .....	26	111	88	1 061	817	117	3 375	3 341
Missouri .....	45	287	240	4 989	3 808	321	12 809	12 656
Montana .....	*18	*48	*48	*385	*385	*62	*1 226	*1 220
Nebraska .....	17	104	88	1 399	1 153	114	3 072	3 072
Nevada .....	24	115	93	1 965	1 512	128	6 546	6 455
New Hampshire .....	*17	73	62	(D)	476	55	2 922	2 862
New Jersey .....	139	874	751	11 783	9 600	986	41 812	40 782
New Mexico .....	31	*286	*242	2 509	1 762	220	6 692	6 609
New York .....	220	1 914	1 634	29 107	24 077	2 313	93 473	88 558
North Carolina .....	119	722	585	7 373	5 258	953	25 920	24 465
North Dakota .....	*3	(D)	*13	*199	*150	*23	*871	*823
Ohio .....	76	481	385	8 880	7 049	562	23 153	22 470
Oklahoma .....	49	228	189	4 002	2 926	255	13 442	12 788
Oregon .....	21	(D)	455	(D)	6 349	416	(D)	(D)
Pennsylvania .....	125	748	645	12 746	10 517	1 076	41 004	39 949
Rhode Island .....	29	119	94	1 494	1 167	159	4 578	4 453
South Carolina .....	52	371	336	3 881	3 191	582	11 862	11 583
South Dakota .....	4	6	6	55	55	8	217	(D)
Tennessee .....	55	449	366	5 198	3 728	517	16 893	16 428
Texas .....	392	2 813	2 498	42 347	34 502	4 009	133 929	130 632
Utah .....	42	240	192	3 574	2 878	378	10 694	10 368
Vermont .....	*7	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Virginia .....	97	643	536	7 842	5 777	808	24 940	24 078
Washington .....	53	410	353	7 517	5 871	502	18 439	17 539
West Virginia .....	*9	50	37	897	603	66	2 362	(D)
Wisconsin .....	80	521	402	9 395	6 889	636	32 177	31 296
Wyoming .....	*3	(D)	18	(D)	375	38	1 155	1 148

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
666 031	512 221	32 614	9 349	13 902	118 825	22 324	766 114	443 049	1	1	4	U.S.
5 421	(D)	*267	*9	109	1 266	543	12 936	7 754	20	22	11	Ala.
(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	Alaska
14 512	11 410	344	286	433	3 326	462	14 117	8 053	16	11	18	Ariz.
*1 929	*1 545	*30	*35	*40	*1 060	122	4 183	3 591	45	45	55	Ark.
112 713	77 709	3 689	2 148	1 977	20 490	3 520	161 113	97 442	4	3	9	Calif.
7 847	10 584	255	131	211	1 248	148	5 580	3 409	12	9	(W)	Colo.
5 200	4 316	134	*61	51	488	151	4 665	2 697	25	25	28	Conn.
1 942	984	190	*7	24	299	(D)	1 596	933	24	22	(W)	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	89	2 778	1 964	-	-	-	D.C.
53 358	47 057	3 495	771	1 510	11 149	2 091	60 164	31 192	6	6	14	Fla.
15 209	13 079	383	186	*109	1 615	669	14 804	7 999	15	12	41	Ga.
7 990	3 861	(D)	449	63	483	106	4 010	2 468	15	-	21	Hawaii
*205	*284	*20	*7	-	*218	*69	*1 342	*840	42	56	-	Idaho
40 699	25 086	1 106	513	297	5 432	756	35 281	18 982	4	4	12	Ill.
7 295	4 594	484	147	258	1 279	282	10 124	6 501	18	17	37	Ind.
2 350	(D)	*151	(D)	-	395	98	3 781	2 072	31	35	-	Iowa
*1 053	*948	*113	*22	*7	418	125	3 543	2 003	43	41	63	Kans.
5 514	3 529	49	58	302	1 024	221	6 404	3 454	15	13	21	Ky.
16 788	13 667	865	477	369	3 234	423	12 251	6 969	8	9	14	La.
*1 228	*968	*40	35	105	279	24	936	432	42	44	32	Maine
9 976	7 592	505	203	558	2 247	619	21 022	11 649	19	16	36	Md.
14 300	12 967	1 601	159	144	2 308	404	13 185	7 621	11	11	18	Mass.
16 151	11 754	691	231	221	3 230	618	30 754	17 942	11	12	16	Mich.
12 474	(D)	167	35	137	2 823	406	16 175	9 794	9	11	3	Minn.
1 710	(D)	*34	43	(D)	704	191	4 911	2 763	25	38	-	Miss.
7 570	5 886	153	120	83	907	292	11 647	7 295	16	13	5	Mo.
*660	*560	*6	-	*7	*195	*27	*1 341	*692	48	47	63	Mont.
2 141	1 453	-	-	(D)	286	42	1 083	639	27	19	-	Nebr.
3 974	2 622	*91	107	52	670	219	5 890	3 504	23	28	29	Nev.
1 318	(D)	60	(D)	-	50	(D)	(D)	(D)	22	16	-	N.H.
23 346	17 505	1 030	80	278	3 999	443	14 956	8 616	11	8	18	N.J.
4 104	3 637	83	73	205	1 376	192	3 303	2 766	41	25	28	N. Mex.
48 874	41 311	4 915	722	1 531	8 317	1 210	43 320	26 331	5	6	16	N.Y.
12 820	11 777	1 455	214	382	3 121	832	21 340	11 361	11	8	17	N.C.
*355	*468	*47	*6	-	*36	*9	*269	*132	-	44	-	N. Dak.
13 105	9 401	683	128	119	1 672	466	19 411	11 482	13	10	8	Ohio
6 825	6 040	654	74	306	894	219	6 839	4 165	16	13	31	Okla.
18 400	(D)	(D)	7	*177	2 251	101	3 141	1 971	-	-	58	Oreg.
24 011	16 433	1 055	107	419	3 862	818	28 876	17 154	9	6	19	Pa.
2 276	2 176	*125	*18	*24	463	78	2 343	1 212	35	38	47	R.I.
6 701	4 897	279	59	88	1 239	432	9 814	5 634	16	9	(W)	S.C.
111	101	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	996	763	14	-	-	S. Dak.
9 164	7 920	465	111	327	2 437	551	14 894	8 119	18	17	16	Tenn.
75 045	56 070	3 296	844	1 957	12 767	2 354	70 015	37 489	5	4	11	Tex.
6 240	5 082	326	39	84	1 346	363	12 159	7 832	14	12	(W)	Utah
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	Vt.
12 516	11 733	862	192	378	3 182	701	18 178	9 561	9	8	11	Va.
9 353	(D)	900	159	178	1 374	184	7 951	4 172	9	9	30	Wash.
1 628	1 197	(D)	35	-	165	76	2 126	1 468	17	-	-	W. Va.
18 145	14 210	881	159	300	2 608	396	15 778	9 977	9	9	14	Wis.
598	549	*7	21	48	361	(D)	956	576	-	24	29	Wyo.



# Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year .....	3 890	3 891	4 270	4 984	3	3	5	4
Number of establishments in business at end of year .....	3 821	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners .....	1 760	2 433	2 917	3 979	5	5	6	6
All employees** .....	25 434	22 324	30 874	32 167	2	2	2	1
Construction workers:								
March .....	20 333	17 921	25 002	26 573	2	2	3	2
May .....	21 557	19 383	26 206	27 978	2	2	3	2
August .....	22 215	19 857	27 547	29 400	2	2	3	1
November .....	21 226	19 092	26 119	27 080	2	2	3	2
Average .....	21 695	19 084	26 600	28 254	2	2	3	1
Other employees:								
March .....	3 730	3 151	4 194	3 906	2	2	3	2
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March .....	7 363	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June .....	7 850	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September .....	8 189	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December .....	7 669	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked .....	31 072	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees .....	383 985	255 475	260 053	191 657	1	1	2	1
Payroll, construction workers .....	306 334	207 643	213 439	160 562	1	1	3	1
Payroll, other employees .....	77 651	47 832	46 614	31 072	1	1	3	1
First quarter payroll, all employees .....	86 668	55 474	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits .....	69 322	45 180	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures .....	55 396	26 220	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures .....	13 926	18 960	(NA)	(NA)	3	1	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts .....	1 210 867	788 747	716 892	562 614	2	1	3	1
Total construction receipts .....	1 190 627	766 114	703 114	555 714	2	1	3	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others .....	692 416	534 006	403 219	316 714	3	2	3	2
Land receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts .....	20 240	22 633	13 778	6 933	7	3	7	5
Net construction receipts† .....	1 158 013	750 078	684 738	545 310	1	1	2	1
Value added†† .....	666 031	443 049	419 398	324 769	2	1	3	1
Selected payments .....	544 836	345 698	297 494	237 868	2	2	3	1
Materials, components, and supplies <sup>2</sup> .....	487 683	315 856	279 118	227 447	2	2	3	1
Construction work subcontracted to others .....	32 614	16 036	18 376	10 419	4	8	9	5
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants .....	24 538	13 806	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity .....	3 140	1 487	(NA)	(NA)	5	3	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas .....	953	514	(NA)	(NA)	9	5	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol) .....	18 900	10 589	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases .....	1 544	1 218	(NA)	(NA)	6	6	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels <sup>3</sup> (thousand gallons) .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	9 349	4 527	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment .....	3 609	1 684	1 419	902	6	3	5	6
For structures .....	5 739	2 843	(NA)	(NA)	5	3	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services .....	15 324	13 572	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services .....	7 429	5 850	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities .....	1 070	734	(NA)	(NA)	6	5	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment .....	6 824	6 989	(NA)	(NA)	4	5	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts .....	1 190 627	766 114	703 114	555 714	2	1	3	1
Government owned .....	116 546	108 388	171 306	(NA)	12	2	3	(NA)
Privately owned .....	1 074 080	657 727	531 808	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)

<sup>1</sup>Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

<sup>2</sup>For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

<sup>3</sup>Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

**Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	108 216	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	13 902	13 564	8 823	5 321	6	4	7	5
New -----	10 939	11 705	7 619	4 533	6	4	7	5
Used -----	2 962	1 859	1 204	788	15	10	27	11
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	3 292	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	118 825	76 955	70 409	(NA)	3	2	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	15 852	7 609	7 507	(NA)	3	2	4	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	32 125	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2 639	1 766	*2 011	1 669	17	16	41	13
New structures and related facilities -----	1 931	1 425	1 503	1 344	15	8	23	10
Used structures and related facilities -----	*708	341	*508	325	42	24	59	17
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	362	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	34 402	21 501	21 971	(NA)	5	3	6	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	3 197	917	1 580	(NA)	5	8	9	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	76 091	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	11 262	11 799	6 812	3 652	6	7	9	8
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	9 008	10 281	6 116	3 189	6	4	5	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	6 413	8 468	(NA)	(NA)	7	5	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	2 254	1 518	696	463	13	10	14	14
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	2 930	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	84 423	55 454	48 438	(NA)	3	2	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	12 654	6 692	5 927	(NA)	4	2	4	(NA)



**Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>All establishments:</b>		
Number .....	3 890	3
Total construction receipts .....	1 190 627	2
<b>Establishments with inventories:</b>		
Number .....	1 065	9
Total construction receipts .....	678 391	2
<b>Inventories<sup>1</sup>:</b>		
End of 1982, total .....	30 260	5
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve .....	(D)	-
Amount of LIFO reserve .....	(D)	-
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve .....	(D)	-
End of 1981, total .....	30 219	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve .....	(D)	-
Amount of LIFO reserve .....	(D)	-
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve .....	(D)	-
<b>Establishments with no inventories:</b>		
Number .....	2 825	2
Total construction receipts .....	512 236	3

<sup>1</sup>Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

**Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
<b>1982</b>										
Number of establishments .....	3 890	2 634	636	383	184	39	12	1	1	-
All employees** .....	25 434	5 126	4 239	5 108	5 282	2 588	3 090	(D)	(D)	-
Payroll, all employees .....	383 985	50 323	54 165	81 389	100 346	51 620	46 141	(D)	(D)	-
Construction worker hours (thousands) .....	31 072	5 934	5 114	6 259	6 982	3 276	3 506	(D)	(D)	-
All business receipts .....	1 210 867	219 987	173 194	249 433	568 252	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-
Total construction receipts .....	1 190 627	218 343	168 804	244 223	281 938	144 116	133 202	(D)	(D)	-
Net construction receipts† .....	1 158 013	212 402	164 216	237 957	413 555	(D)	129 882	(D)	(D)	-
Value added†† .....	666 031	116 199	95 126	139 760	159 929	77 590	77 426	(D)	(D)	-
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	512 221	97 846	73 479	103 407	119 850	117 638	(D)	(D)	(D)	-
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others .....	32 614	5 941	4 588	6 266	12 499	(D)	3 320	(D)	(D)	-
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	9 349	1 220	1 972	1 741	3 496	(D)	918	(D)	(D)	-
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	13 902	3 849	2 800	2 585	4 175	(D)	491	(D)	(D)	-
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	118 825	26 578	20 628	24 224	26 152	11 870	9 372	(D)	(D)	-
<b>1977</b>										
All employees** .....	22 324	5 103	3 815	5 032	5 696	2 023	655	(D)	-	-
Total construction receipts .....	766 114	184 723	119 548	162 438	199 765	72 075	27 567	(D)	-	-
Value added†† .....	443 049	96 847	67 016	95 226	120 265	63 696	(D)	(D)	-	-
<b>1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>										
All employees** .....	2	4	7	5	3	(W)	(W)	-	-	-
Net construction receipts† .....	1	5	6	4	1	-	(W)	-	-	-
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	6	14	20	12	4	-	(W)	-	-	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

**Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
<b>1982</b>											
Number of establishments -----	3 890	593	510	819	953	492	275	176	48	20	2
All employees** -----	25 434	668	866	1 836	4 026	3 525	3 920	4 501	2 644	3 446	(D)
Payroll, all employees -----	383 985	2 313	5 304	15 472	42 086	51 814	64 175	88 060	53 136	61 823	(D)
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	31 072	532	813	2 149	4 392	4 645	4 836	6 061	3 449	4 191	(D)
All business receipts -----	1 210 867	7 038	18 736	59 249	154 606	174 282	190 674	261 123	345 158	(D)	(D)
Total construction receipts -----	1 190 627	6 964	18 645	59 118	152 934	170 937	184 633	257 041	156 097	184 256	(D)
Net construction receipts† -----	1 158 013	6 499	18 180	57 729	147 767	166 684	180 983	250 984	148 136	181 048	(D)
Value added†† -----	666 031	3 664	10 029	31 798	81 593	95 074	106 713	147 197	85 209	104 752	(D)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	512 221	2 908	8 241	28 082	87 848	74 955	80 311	107 869	144 028	(D)	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	32 614	465	465	1 388	5 166	4 252	3 650	6 057	7 981	3 208	(D)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	9 349	*57	99	277	836	1 795	1 613	1 920	1 588	1 162	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	13 902	*22	*228	1 208	2 672	2 579	2 464	2 389	1 123	1 214	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	118 825	777	2 191	7 311	17 244	20 645	20 084	22 347	14 823	13 419	(D)
<b>1977</b>											
All employees** -----	22 324	715	992	2 482	4 332	4 450	3 800	3 608	1 461	1 485	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	766 114	6 304	23 755	78 019	143 463	139 394	137 729	151 400	61 866	124 186	(NA)
Value added†† -----	443 049	3 338	13 036	40 949	78 767	80 141	81 278	90 905	38 880	115 756	(NA)
<b>1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>											
All employees** -----	2	8	10	8	7	7	4	1	(W)	(W)	-
Net construction receipts† -----	1	8	8	5	6	6	5	2	(W)	(W)	-
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	6	64	44	22	20	21	13	6	(W)	(W)	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.



**Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction <sup>1</sup>	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
<b>1982</b>						
<b>Total construction receipts†</b> .....	<b>1 190 627</b>	<b>969 821</b>	<b>220 805</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Building construction</b> .....	<b>1 033 652</b>	<b>838 143</b>	<b>195 509</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Single-family houses .....	316 903	235 349	81 554	3	3	5
Single-family houses, detached .....	259 229	185 844	73 385	4	4	6
Single-family houses, attached .....	57 674	49 505	8 168	5	6	10
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments .....	79 883	63 331	16 552	6	5	12
Other residential buildings .....	44 697	36 678	8 018	4	4	12
Office and bank buildings .....	178 973	160 426	18 547	2	3	3
Office buildings .....	144 588	130 329	14 259	3	3	4
Bank buildings and other financial institutions .....	34 385	30 097	4 287	2	2	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	107 741	94 712	13 029	2	2	5
Industrial buildings .....	101 753	89 347	12 406	2	2	6
Warehouses .....	5 988	5 365	622	5	5	9
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations .....	128 579	104 684	23 895	3	4	4
Religious buildings .....	26 060	21 598	4 462	2	3	6
Educational buildings .....	55 837	45 809	10 028	4	4	8
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	68 875	55 799	13 076	3	3	6
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings .....	7 724	6 477	1 247	6	7	11
Other nonresidential buildings .....	18 373	13 275	5 097	11	16	2
<b>Nonbuilding construction</b> .....	<b>7 502</b>	<b>6 436</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>
Outdoor swimming pools .....	2 022	1 847	174	27	30	31
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants .....	2 010	1 673	*337	12	8	59
Heavy industrial facilities .....	1 369	1 044	325	6	7	7
Other nonbuilding construction .....	2 097	1 870	227	40	39	26
<b>Construction work, n.s.k.</b> .....	<b>149 473</b>	<b>125 241</b>	<b>24 231</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1977</b>						
<b>Total construction receipts†</b> .....	<b>766 114</b>	<b>643 304</b>	<b>122 810</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Building construction</b> .....	<b>676 372</b>	<b>562 875</b>	<b>113 497</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Single-family houses .....	263 139	219 083	44 056	3	3	5
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments .....	78 272	65 294	12 978	4	4	7
Other residential buildings .....	30 527	23 655	6 872	4	3	15
Office and bank buildings .....	57 011	47 000	10 011	2	2	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	52 470	40 989	11 481	1	1	1
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations .....	63 177	53 135	10 042	3	3	4
Religious buildings .....	12 990	10 841	2 149	2	3	6
Educational buildings .....	57 397	50 775	6 622	1	1	3
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	49 324	41 679	7 645	1	1	3
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings .....	8 419	7 136	1 283	1	2	3
Other nonresidential buildings .....	3 646	3 287	359	10	10	28
<b>Nonbuilding construction</b> .....	<b>14 914</b>	<b>12 239</b>	<b>2 675</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
Outdoor swimming pools .....	8 267	7 515	752	16	16	21
Other nonbuilding construction .....	6 647	4 724	1 923	8	8	18
<b>Construction work, n.s.k.</b> .....	<b>74 840</b>	<b>68 151</b>	<b>6 689</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

<sup>1</sup>For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."



**Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
<b>All establishments</b> .....	3 890	25 434	383 985	1 190 627	591 266	1 158 013	666 031	32 614	2	2	4
Establishments not specializing by type .....	936	9 881	168 684	492 209	(NA)	479 417	273 226	12 792	3	2	5
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more .....	2 954	15 552	215 301	698 418	591 266	678 596	392 805	19 822	2	2	5
<b>SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	1 757	5 450	63 456	226 754	188 871	219 948	124 895	6 806	5	4	12
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization .....	700	1 480	15 551	61 750	61 750	60 905	35 202	845	7	9	17
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	325	963	11 590	39 728	36 707	38 716	22 359	1 011	10	11	24
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	246	961	10 787	36 626	29 976	35 102	19 813	1 524	15	12	29
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	302	1 245	14 919	52 519	38 423	50 301	28 175	2 218	11	10	29
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	159	692	8 901	30 572	18 989	29 410	16 342	1 161	13	15	24
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	25	108	1 707	5 558	3 024	5 512	3 003	*46	29	25	43
<b>SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	119	454	4 602	18 912	16 218	18 185	10 094	*727	21	17	43
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization .....	55	169	1 969	7 458	7 458	7 318	3 653	*140	37	30	71
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	23	*110	911	*4 037	3 697	3 562	2 131	*475	41	43	60
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	25	*103	849	*3 902	*2 926	*3 805	*2 346	*97	43	44	65
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	*15	*72	*873	*3 515	*2 136	*3 500	*1 964	(S)	44	49	—
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	109	653	10 449	33 279	26 695	32 818	19 129	461	14	13	22
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization .....	44	173	2 710	8 983	8 983	8 794	5 446	*189	26	22	44
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	*4	79	1 257	*4 184	*3 908	(D)	*2 219	(D)	40	48	—
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	*17	71	1 290	3 661	2 930	3 634	2 210	*27	37	27	64
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	18	93	1 545	5 459	4 012	5 251	2 656	208	26	32	30
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	22	177	2 558	8 819	5 698	8 801	5 075	*18	31	30	50
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	3	60	1 088	2 173	1 162	(D)	1 522	(D)	(W)	(W)	—
<b>OFFICE BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	71	1 120	21 053	61 654	44 042	60 702	35 128	952	9	9	30
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization .....	27	262	3 585	11 103	11 103	10 657	6 119	*446	27	20	59
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	*6	*18	*425	*2 421	*1 936	*2 387	*1 069	*34	50	72	42
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	*13	213	4 871	12 914	9 287	12 834	8 385	*80	30	24	68
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	14	451	8 585	25 217	16 325	(D)	13 812	(D)	5	6	—
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	*10	176	3 587	9 999	5 389	(D)	5 742	(D)	13	7	—
<b>STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	186	1 673	26 262	71 648	58 924	69 272	40 480	2 376	6	6	4
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization .....	84	659	9 819	22 892	22 892	21 936	13 463	956	11	12	7
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	25	242	3 884	11 896	10 851	11 793	6 283	103	12	15	9
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	*12	53	745	*1 908	*1 526	*1 903	*1 211	(S)	38	41	—
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	19	426	7 351	21 189	15 664	20 345	11 685	844	10	11	11
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	27	159	2 553	8 242	4 987	7 816	4 431	426	28	17	10
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	19	134	1 910	5 521	3 002	5 479	3 404	*42	24	26	41

**Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With**

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers <sup>1</sup>	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers <sup>1</sup>	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>21 695</b>	<b>31 072</b>	<b>20 333</b>	<b>7 363</b>	<b>21 557</b>	<b>7 850</b>
Alabama .....	50	210	320	189	75	225	83
Alaska .....	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)
Arizona .....	111	680	794	652	187	655	204
Arkansas .....	18	*83	*219	*71	*49	*78	*55
California .....	665	3 004	3 880	2 981	969	3 004	1 013
Colorado .....	32	259	412	208	80	233	94
Connecticut .....	41	148	249	145	63	138	63
Delaware .....	11	45	77	44	18	39	19
District of Columbia .....	*2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida .....	438	2 149	3 285	2 167	867	2 167	808
Georgia .....	91	578	741	530	176	571	191
Hawaii .....	25	159	254	151	58	167	65
Idaho .....	*21	*21	(S)	*21	(S)	*21	(S)
Illinois .....	92	1 331	1 519	1 375	394	1 298	376
Indiana .....	42	205	311	192	77	200	78
Iowa .....	16	54	73	40	*13	43	*11
Kansas .....	*17	*45	*59	*55	*15	*43	*16
Kentucky .....	40	191	236	180	56	204	70
Louisiana .....	74	686	1 004	630	231	694	251
Maine .....	*6	*24	*54	*27	*13	*27	*14
Maryland .....	69	299	524	239	107	287	128
Massachusetts .....	84	428	689	321	139	419	172
Michigan .....	121	415	594	353	132	456	171
Minnesota .....	57	277	382	251	90	292	102
Mississippi .....	26	88	117	71	*23	101	28
Missouri .....	45	240	321	235	74	249	84
Montana .....	*18	*48	*62	*51	(S)	*48	*17
Nebraska .....	17	88	114	90	30	90	28
Nevada .....	24	93	128	78	28	93	33
New Hampshire .....	*17	62	55	43	(D)	74	14
New Jersey .....	139	751	986	633	224	758	257
New Mexico .....	31	*242	220	*205	50	165	46
New York .....	220	1 634	2 313	1 405	500	1 637	577
North Carolina .....	119	585	953	588	237	578	235
North Dakota .....	*3	*13	*23	*14	*6	*15	*6
Ohio .....	76	385	562	374	131	364	137
Oklahoma .....	49	189	255	186	64	191	67
Oregon .....	21	455	416	264	53	(D)	119
Pennsylvania .....	125	645	1 076	589	241	593	257
Rhode Island .....	29	94	159	79	*33	108	*48
South Carolina .....	52	336	582	339	143	325	137
South Dakota .....	4	6	8	(D)	*1	(D)	3
Tennessee .....	55	366	517	366	124	387	136
Texas .....	392	2 498	4 009	2 407	951	2 438	988
Utah .....	42	192	378	173	88	174	86
Vermont .....	*7	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Virginia .....	97	536	808	529	193	522	199
Washington .....	53	353	502	324	118	375	137
West Virginia .....	*9	37	66	40	18	41	19
Wisconsin .....	80	402	636	367	146	407	163
Wyoming .....	*3	18	38	16	8	14	7

<sup>1</sup>Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.



Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
22 215	8 189	21 226	7 669	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	U.S.
220	83	196	77	22	25	22	31	22	28	23	29	22	30	Ala.
(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alaska
669	208	665	193	17	13	18	16	17	16	17	16	19	16	Ariz.
*80	*57	*84	*57	46	49	45	51	46	53	45	52	49	53	Ark.
2 858	963	2 853	933	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	6	6	Calif.
302	119	271	117	13	10	12	13	13	12	15	14	11	10	Colo.
149	64	147	58	25	29	28	37	26	36	27	35	24	33	Conn.
47	20	40	19	22	24	24	30	24	29	21	29	22	29	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D.C.
2 262	852	1 932	756	6	7	6	8	7	8	8	9	7	9	Fla.
576	186	602	187	16	14	15	19	15	17	17	16	17	20	Ga.
164	61	150	69	16	16	17	22	15	18	19	22	14	20	Hawaii
*16	(S)	*21	(S)	42	-	42	-	42	-	48	-	42	-	Idaho
1 356	385	1 268	363	4	4	3	5	4	6	3	5	4	6	Ill.
215	80	183	75	18	18	18	22	17	22	17	21	18	24	Ind.
41	*13	90	35	28	32	39	58	36	54	38	55	17	24	Iowa
*41	*16	32	*10	43	48	44	64	44	64	43	64	40	73	Kans.
195	55	170	54	16	17	17	23	16	21	16	24	17	24	Ky.
684	257	722	264	8	10	8	12	8	11	9	12	8	11	La.
*24	*15	22	*11	41	45	43	58	43	55	41	53	40	52	Maine
335	152	296	135	19	19	19	23	20	23	19	23	20	24	Md.
490	204	426	172	11	10	11	14	12	14	12	13	10	14	Mass.
407	161	370	129	11	12	12	18	12	16	11	17	10	16	Mich.
302	104	256	85	9	11	11	16	10	15	9	15	8	16	Minn.
99	37	81	27	19	24	26	42	17	34	17	29	23	36	Miss.
211	78	258	83	16	15	15	20	16	18	15	19	22	24	Mo.
*48	*15	*44	(S)	48	58	53	-	48	72	48	74	48	-	Mont.
82	27	86	27	27	24	26	28	26	31	28	30	27	31	Nebr.
93	32	100	35	23	26	23	35	24	34	23	35	24	34	Nev.
80	15	45	(D)	21	14	14	-	27	37	28	37	14	-	N.H.
793	260	741	243	11	12	12	15	12	14	13	15	10	14	N.J.
*265	57	*318	65	47	25	45	31	36	33	48	30	56	31	N. Mex.
1 812	677	1 625	558	5	6	5	8	6	8	5	7	5	8	N.Y.
571	248	566	231	12	11	12	14	12	13	12	13	12	15	N.C.
*14	*6	*8	(S)	45	54	47	67	44	62	47	67	46	-	N. Dak.
399	145	400	147	12	12	13	16	13	15	13	15	12	15	Ohio
180	63	178	60	17	17	19	24	19	24	16	24	19	26	Okla.
(D)	123	(D)	120	7	12	12	14	-	15	-	14	-	15	Oreg.
692	309	659	267	9	9	9	12	9	11	10	11	9	12	Pa.
85	*37	98	*40	34	40	33	49	34	46	38	51	34	47	R.I.
353	160	318	140	17	16	16	17	17	17	24	24	16	19	S.C.
(D)	2	5	(S)	14	22	-	60	-	32	-	30	17	-	S. Dak.
373	137	318	118	20	17	20	21	20	20	21	22	22	20	Tenn.
2 517	1 044	2 529	1 024	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	Tex.
202	102	204	101	14	13	17	19	14	16	12	15	13	16	Utah
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vt.
523	204	524	212	10	10	11	13	11	13	10	13	11	13	Va.
355	131	321	114	8	9	8	13	10	13	9	12	8	12	Wash.
33	*14	33	13	24	23	22	32	21	29	27	45	27	34	W. Va.
407	164	409	162	8	9	9	13	8	12	9	12	8	12	Wis.
19	10	22	12	23	23	26	34	30	39	22	27	19	22	Wyo.

**Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A ÷ F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	1 190 627	3 809	1 062 398	792	128 228	766 114	55.4	2	2	2
Alabama -----	16 960	50	(D)	17	(D)	12 961	30.9	10	-	-
Alaska -----	(D)	3	(D)	4	(D)	2 800	(D)	-	-	-
Arizona -----	(D)	106	(D)	6	(D)	14 415	(D)	-	-	-
Arkansas -----	5 890	18	*3 378	25	2 512	4 281	37.6	29	42	13
California -----	200 092	662	189 723	14	10 369	162 716	23.0	4	4	2
Colorado -----	17 686	29	17 222	*9	464	5 523	220.2	10	10	15
Connecticut -----	11 609	41	9 158	21	2 450	5 191	123.6	21	24	18
Delaware -----	3 683	*11	2 938	7	744	1 874	96.5	19	24	6
District of Columbia -----	(D)	*2	(D)	20	(D)	6 172	(D)	-	-	-
Florida -----	109 849	438	100 443	14	9 406	60 800	80.7	6	7	2
Georgia -----	30 496	91	24 705	35	5 790	14 942	104.1	10	13	9
Hawaii -----	(D)	25	10 889	*16	(D)	4 016	(D)	-	16	-
Idaho -----	*575	*21	*491	*6	*84	*1 269	-54.7	49	54	53
Illinois -----	58 205	87	55 272	34	2 933	37 137	56.7	5	5	15
Indiana -----	14 679	42	12 140	18	2 538	10 848	35.3	14	16	1
Iowa -----	3 077	15	2 891	*12	186	4 083	-24.6	32	35	13
Kansas -----	3 552	*17	*2 081	*13	1 471	5 653	-37.2	25	43	10
Kentucky -----	11 294	39	8 318	32	2 975	7 172	57.5	13	12	11
Louisiana -----	26 562	73	23 143	17	3 418	12 585	111.1	12	14	2
Maine -----	(D)	*6	(D)	4	6 542	1 008	(D)	-	-	7
Maryland -----	18 718	69	14 642	13	4 075	16 224	15.4	15	19	3
Massachusetts -----	23 523	83	22 227	23	*1 296	10 788	118.0	13	14	42
Michigan -----	28 369	106	25 369	26	2 999	30 314	-6.4	11	12	33
Minnesota -----	18 325	57	18 325	-	-	14 319	28.0	12	12	-
Mississippi -----	*3 102	21	*2 700	5	402	5 197	-40.3	46	52	4
Missouri -----	12 394	45	11 060	*17	*1 334	9 209	34.6	14	16	47
Montana -----	(D)	*18	(D)	-	-	*1 631	(D)	-	-	-
Nebraska -----	3 081	17	3 003	*15	*78	1 254	145.7	18	18	57
Nevada -----	8 267	24	6 532	6	*1 735	7 027	17.6	24	31	41
New Hampshire -----	3 273	*17	2 881	*11	*391	(S)	(S)	17	16	44
New Jersey -----	44 616	138	37 298	24	7 318	16 011	178.7	7	8	2
New Mexico -----	5 757	31	(D)	*1	(D)	3 487	65.1	-	30	-
New York -----	78 233	212	73 923	18	4 309	41 975	86.4	7	7	23
North Carolina -----	22 474	119	21 718	19	756	20 358	10.4	8	8	4
North Dakota -----	1 914	*3	833	*10	1 080	447	328.2	17	38	4
Ohio -----	21 134	76	20 650	15	483	19 414	8.9	11	11	2
Oklahoma -----	17 688	49	12 925	25	4 762	8 178	116.3	10	13	2
Oregon -----	(D)	16	(D)	3	(D)	3 309	(D)	-	-	-
Pennsylvania -----	33 731	114	31 403	30	2 328	25 737	31.1	7	8	6
Rhode Island -----	3 130	29	3 130	-	-	1 892	65.4	32	32	-
South Carolina -----	13 188	52	11 537	8	1 651	11 583	13.9	8	9	6
South Dakota -----	(D)	4	(D)	-	-	1 111	(D)	-	-	-
Tennessee -----	19 229	53	14 522	43	4 706	14 446	33.1	14	18	3
Texas -----	125 027	386	119 624	20	5 402	67 815	84.4	5	5	6
Utah -----	9 495	41	9 495	-	-	12 057	-21.2	15	15	-
Vermont -----	(D)	*7	*102	1	(D)	369	(D)	-	62	-
Virginia -----	28 251	96	22 629	41	5 622	20 866	35.4	7	9	6
Washington -----	17 421	53	14 795	*19	(S)	7 395	135.6	15	12	-
West Virginia -----	3 393	*9	2 301	14	1 091	2 614	29.8	13	19	9
Wisconsin -----	26 385	75	22 766	13	3 619	12 879	104.9	11	12	(W)
Wyoming -----	1 884	*3	1 117	40	767	1 218	54.7	17	25	32



Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business.....	1 210 867	768 747	2	1
General building contractor.....	2 580	25 216	8	7
Heavy construction contractor.....	*172	(NA)	52	(NA)
Acoustical contractor.....	6 189	4 502	3	1
Air conditioning contractor.....	*168	(NA)	60	(NA)
Carpentry contractor.....	*1 874	(NA)	53	(NA)
Concrete contractor.....	805	(NA)	12	(NA)
Drywall contractor.....	492	(NA)	29	(NA)
Electrical contractor.....	*261	(NA)	54	(NA)
Floor covering contractor, except wood.....	45 754	37 210	5	4
Flooring contractor, wood.....	1 592	2 070	15	9
Iron work contractor.....	*434	(NA)	56	(NA)
Masonry contractor, brickwork.....	2 575	(NA)	37	(NA)
Masonry contractor, other than brickwork.....	17 599	2 852	8	2
Painting contractor.....	507	(NA)	20	(NA)
Paper hanging contractor.....	*162	(NA)	48	(NA)
Plastering contractor.....	2 924	(NA)	24	(NA)
Roofing contractor.....	347	(NA)	9	(NA)
Swimming pool contractor.....	288	(NA)	8	(NA)
Terrazzo contractor.....	94 394	62 213	5	2
Tile contractor, ceramic.....	894 179	580 858	2	2
Waterproofing, dampproofing, and fireproofing contractor.....	660	(NA)	26	(NA)
Other types of contracting.....	76 107	(NA)	3	(NA)
Manufacturing.....	970	4 783	33	3
Real estate agents and managers.....	*476	(NA)	63	(NA)
Retail trade.....	6 410	9 407	16	5
Wholesale trade.....	2 663	4 466	7	9
Other activities.....	50 285	55 170	38	12

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**	6.5	5.7	7.2	2
Number of construction workers	5.6	4.9	6.2	2
Number of all other employees	1.0	.8	1.0	2
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 98.7	65.7	60.9	1
Construction worker wages	do 78.8	53.4	50.0	1
Other employee salaries	do 20.0	12.3	10.9	1
All business receipts	do 311.3	202.7	167.9	2
Total construction receipts	do 306.1	196.9	164.7	2
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do 131.7	84.7	65.4	2
Construction work subcontracted to others	do 8.4	4.1	4.3	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	do 3.6	3.5	2.1	6
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do 30.6	19.8	16.5	3
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do 15.1	11.4	8.4	1
All business receipts	do 47.6	35.3	23.2	2
Value added††	do 26.2	19.9	13.6	2
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do 14.1	10.9	8.0	1
Total construction receipts	do 54.9	40.1	26.4	2
Construction worker hours	thousand 1.4	(NA)	(NA)	2
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000 20.8	15.2	11.1	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees	.320	.333	.370	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	.430	.430	.397	2
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	.030	.021	.026	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	.010	.018	.013	6
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	.010	.006	(NA)	3

**Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>.323</b>	<b>.430</b>	<b>.027</b>	<b>.012</b>	<b>.008</b>
Alabama .....	4.8	12.1	1.5	48.6	.287	(D)	*.026	.011	*.001
Alaska .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)
Arizona .....	7.2	9.9	1.2	37.8	.313	.444	.013	.017	.011
Arkansas .....	*5.3	*12.1	*2.6	*42.2	*.328	*.442	*.009	*.011	*.010
California .....	5.4	18.6	1.3	64.0	.349	.405	.019	.010	.011
Colorado .....	9.3	21.3	1.6	71.4	.343	.572	.014	.011	.007
Connecticut .....	4.1	17.3	1.7	65.1	.299	.448	.014	.005	*.006
Delaware .....	5.5	19.5	1.7	68.4	.387	.320	.062	.008	*.002
District of Columbia .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida .....	5.6	12.5	1.5	47.4	.302	.462	.034	.015	.008
Georgia .....	6.8	13.0	1.3	49.6	.283	.457	.013	*.004	.006
Hawaii .....	7.4	21.1	1.6	68.5	.357	.355	(D)	.006	.041
Idaho .....	*1.0	*4.0	(S)	*24.2	*.163	*.558	*.039	-	*.014
Illinois .....	16.7	15.0	1.1	49.0	.352	.385	.017	.005	.008
Indiana .....	6.2	16.7	1.5	59.8	.352	.375	.039	.021	.012
Iowa .....	4.1	17.3	1.4	72.9	.289	(D)	*.038	-	(D)
Kansas .....	*2.8	*12.9	*1.3	*46.9	*.287	*.449	*.054	*.003	*.010
Kentucky .....	5.3	13.3	1.2	46.9	.313	.394	.005	.034	.006
Louisiana .....	10.6	14.1	1.5	45.5	.352	.437	.028	.012	.015
Maine .....	*6.3	*18.8	*2.3	*93.1	*.320	*.433	*.018	*.047	*.016
Maryland .....	5.2	15.9	1.8	59.9	.318	.424	.028	.031	.011
Massachusetts .....	6.3	15.9	1.6	66.8	.294	.453	.056	.005	.006
Michigan .....	4.3	18.2	1.4	68.6	.329	.413	.024	.008	.008
Minnesota .....	5.8	20.6	1.4	71.3	.345	(D)	.008	.007	.002
Mississippi .....	4.3	9.6	1.3	38.4	.314	(D)	*.010	(D)	.013
Missouri .....	6.4	17.4	1.3	53.4	.389	.460	.012	.006	.009
Montana .....	*2.7	*8.0	*1.3	*25.5	*.314	*.457	*.005	*.006	-
Nebraska .....	6.1	13.5	1.3	34.9	.455	.473	-	(D)	-
Nevada .....	4.8	17.1	1.4	70.4	.300	.401	*.014	.008	.016
New Hampshire .....	*4.3	(D)	.9	47.1	(D)	(D)	.021	-	(D)
New Jersey .....	6.3	13.5	1.3	55.7	.282	.419	.025	.007	.002
New Mexico .....	*9.2	*8.8	*.9	*27.7	.375	.543	.012	.031	.011
New York .....	8.7	15.2	1.4	57.2	.311	.442	.053	.016	.008
North Carolina .....	6.1	10.2	1.6	44.3	.284	.454	.056	.015	.008
North Dakota .....	(D)	(D)	*1.8	*67.0	*.228	*.537	*.054	-	*.007
Ohio .....	6.3	18.5	1.5	60.1	.384	.406	.029	.005	.006
Oklahoma .....	4.7	17.6	1.3	71.1	.298	.449	.049	.023	.006
Oregon .....	(D)	(D)	.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pennsylvania .....	6.0	17.0	1.7	63.6	.311	.401	.026	.010	.003
Rhode Island .....	4.1	12.6	*1.7	48.7	.326	.475	*.027	*.005	*.004
South Carolina .....	7.1	10.5	1.7	35.3	.327	.413	.024	.007	.005
South Dakota .....	1.5	9.2	1.3	36.2	.253	.465	(D)	-	-
Tennessee .....	8.2	11.6	1.4	46.2	.308	.469	.028	.019	.007
Texas .....	7.2	15.1	1.6	53.6	.316	.419	.025	.015	.006
Utah .....	5.7	14.9	2.0	55.7	.334	.475	.030	.008	.004
Vermont .....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Virginia .....	6.6	12.2	1.5	46.5	.314	.470	.035	.015	.008
Washington .....	7.7	18.3	1.4	52.2	.408	(D)	.049	.010	.009
West Virginia .....	*5.6	17.9	1.8	63.8	.380	.507	(D)	-	.015
Wisconsin .....	6.5	18.0	1.6	80.0	.292	.442	.027	.009	.005
Wyoming .....	(D)	(D)	2.1	64.2	(D)	.475	*.006	.042	.018



# APPENDIX A.

## Explanation of Terms

**Construction**—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

**Number of establishments in business during year**—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

**Number of establishments in business at end of year**—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

**Proprietors and working partners**—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

**All employees**—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

**Construction workers**—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

**Other employees**—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

**Construction worker hours**—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

**Payroll**—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

**Employer costs for fringe benefits**—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.



**All business receipts**—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

**Total construction receipts**—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

**Excluded** were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

**Receipts for work subcontracted in from others**—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

**Land receipts**—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

**Other business receipts**—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

**Net construction receipts**—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

**Value added**—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

**Selected payments**—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.



Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

**Storage capacity for fuels**—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

**Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures**—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

**Selected purchased services**—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

**Fixed assets and depreciation**—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

**Capital expenditures**—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.



- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

**Value of inventories**—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

**Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders)** were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

**Ownership of construction projects**—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

**Types of construction**—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

#### Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.



- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

#### Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

**Location of construction work**—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.





# APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
<b>15</b>	<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.</b>
<b>152</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1521</b>	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	<b>1731</b>	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1522</b>	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	<b>174</b>	<b>Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>153</b>	<b>Operative Builders</b>	<b>1741</b>	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
<b>1531</b>	Operative Builders	<b>1742</b>	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>154</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings</b>	<b>1743</b>	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1541</b>	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	<b>175</b>	<b>Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1542</b>	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	<b>1751</b>	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
<b>16</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>1752</b>	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
<b>161</b>	<b>Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1611</b>	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	<b>1761</b>	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>162</b>	<b>Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1622</b>	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	<b>1771</b>	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1623</b>	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	<b>178</b>	<b>Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1629</b>	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	<b>1781</b>	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>171</b>	<b>Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors</b>	<b>1791</b>	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
<b>1711</b>	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	<b>1793</b>	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>172</b>	<b>Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors</b>	<b>1794</b>	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1721</b>	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	<b>1795</b>	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		<b>1796</b>	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		<b>1799</b>	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		<b>6552</b>	<b>SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES</b>





# **APPENDIX C.**

## **Geographic Divisions and States**

### **NEW ENGLAND STATES**

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

### **MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES**

New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania

### **EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES**

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan  
Ohio  
Wisconsin

### **WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES**

Iowa  
Kansas  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota

### **SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES**

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Florida  
Georgia  
Maryland

### **SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.**

North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Virginia  
West Virginia

### **EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES**

Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee

### **WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES**

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma  
Texas

### **MOUNTAIN STATES**

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
Utah  
Wyoming

### **PACIFIC STATES**

Alaska  
California  
Hawaii  
Oregon  
Washington





## REFERENCE MATERIALS • ORDER FORMS • PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

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By  
JOSEPH NEALE  
Author of "The History of the City of Boston from 1630 to 1800"



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1800



# PUBLICATION PROGRAM

## 1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

### Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

### Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

### Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

### Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

### Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

### Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

### Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

## OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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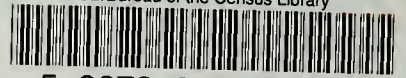












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